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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/637,698	08/15/2000	Ki Jun Kim	HI-006	1780

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EXAMINER

DADA, BEEMNET W

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2135

SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD OF RESPONSE	MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
3 MONTHS	02/06/2007	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire 6 MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	09/637,698	KIM ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Beemnet W. Dada	2135	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 15 November 2006.
- 2a) ☐ This action is FINAL. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-12, 14, 15, 17, 18 and 20-25 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-12, 14, 15, 17, 18 and 20-25 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☒ Claim(s) 16 is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

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DETAILED ACTION

1. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on November 15, 2006 has been entered. Claims 1-12, 14-18 and 20-25 are pending.

Claim Objections

2. Claims 17 and 18 are objected to because of the following informalities: the claims are missing the table as previously presented in the previous amendment. Appropriate correction is required.

Response to Arguments

3. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-18 and 20-25 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

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5. Claims 1-3, 14, 15, 20-21 and 24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C 103 (a) as being unpatentable over Dahlman et al. (hereinafter Dahlman) (U.S. Patent 6,339,646 B1) in view of Applicant's own Admitted Prior Art (hereinafter AAPA).

6. As per claims 1 and 14, Dahlman teaches a method of generating multiple scrambling codes in a communication system, in which each of a plurality of base stations use one of a plurality of primary scrambling codes and one of a plurality of secondary scrambling code sets, each secondary scrambling code set having a plurality of secondary scrambling codes, comprising:

setting (loading) an initial value of a scrambling code generator to a binary value of "n" when a n-th one of the plurality of primary scrambling codes is to be generated from the scrambling code generator to generate a desired primary scrambling code (column 4, line 64 - column 5, line 9); and

setting (loading) an initial value of the scrambling code generator with a value obtained by shifting (clocking) to generate a secondary scrambling code. Dahlman teaches shifting the shift register to generate a secondary scrambling code (column 4, lines 64-67, column 5, lines 1-5). Dahlman further teaches a method of generating primary and secondary scrambling codes by shifting (clocking) shift registers (column 4, lines 64-67; column 5, lines 1-5). However, Dahlman does not clearly teach shifting the nth primary scrambling code by m times to generate a secondary scrambling code.

AAPA teaches shifting the nth primary scrambling code by m times to generate an initial value of an m-th secondary scrambling code of an m-th secondary scrambling code set [page 4, line 17-page 5, line 15 and figures 2 and 3]. Therefore, it would have been obvious to

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one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to employ the teachings of AAPA within the system of Dahlman in order to increase efficiency of the system.

7. As per claim 3, Dahlman teaches a method of generating multiple scrambling codes, comprising:

generating a plurality of primary scrambling codes (column 5, claim 1);

for each of the plurality of primary scrambling codes, generating primary and secondary scrambling codes by shifting (clocking) shift registers (column 4, lines 64-67, column 5, lines 1-5).

comparing each of the plurality of primary scrambling codes to an initial value of each of the secondary scrambling codes (column 4, lines 23-33 and figure 1); and

Furthermore, Dahlman teaches a method generating Gold codes, which ensure that the output sequences from shift registers are different from starting values (column 4, lines 40-45).

Dahlman further teaches a method of generating primary and secondary scrambling codes by shifting (clocking) shift registers (column 4, lines 64-67, column 5, lines 1-5).

However, Dahlman does not clearly teach shifting the n th primary scrambling code by m times to generate a secondary scrambling code.

AAPA teaches shifting the n th primary scrambling code by m times to generate an initial value of an m -th secondary scrambling code of an m -th secondary scrambling code set [page 4, line 17-page 5, line 15 and figures 2 and 3]. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to employ the teachings of AAPA within the system of Dahlman in order to increase efficiency of the system.

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8. As per claims 2 and 15, Dahlman further teaches the method, wherein the initial value of the scrambling code generator is set by setting a 7-th and 11-th bits included in the initial value to a value of 1, setting a first through 10-th bits, except for the 7-th and 11-th bits, to an 8 bit binary expression of "n," and setting, remaining ones of the bits, other than the first through 11-th bits, to a value of "0" (column 5, lines 4-17 and figure 4).

9. As per claims 20, 21 and 24, AAPA further teaches the method wherein the primary scrambling code and the secondary scrambling code are generated concurrently [page 4, line 17-page 5, line 15].

10. Claims 4-12, 22 and 23 are rejected under 35 U.S.C 103 (a) as being unpatentable over Dahlman (U.S. Patent 6,339,646 B1) in view of Burns (U.S. Patent No. 6,141,374) and further in view of Applicant's own Admitted Prior Art (hereinafter AAPA).

11. As per claims 4 and 7, Dahlman teaches a forward multiple scrambling code generating apparatus, comprising:

a first shift register (figure 4, unit 202), which shifts bits of a bit stream by one bit in response to every input of an external unit clock, respectively, and outputs data for the generation of a primary scrambling code (column 4, line 67, and column 5, lines 1-2);

a second shift register (figure 4, 204), which shifts bits of a bit stream by one bit in response to every input of an external unit clock, respectively, and outputs data for the generation of the primary scrambling code and a secondary scrambling code (column 4, line 67, and column 5, lines 1-2);

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Furthermore, Dahlman teaches generating scrambling codes by performing binary addition of the output from the second shift register to an output from the first shift register (figure 4, and column 4, lines 58-67). Dahlman also teaches a method of utilizing gold codes to ensure output sequences generated from shift registers are different (column 4, lines 40-45). However Dahlman does not explicitly teach a masking function unit, which receives respective outputs from the first shift register, and performs a masking, function for the received data to output data for the generation of the secondary scrambling code.

Burns teaches a masking function unit, which receives respective outputs from shift registers, and performs a masking function for the received data to output data for the generation of scrambling code (column 8, lines 29-44). Therefore it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to implement a masking function unit as taught by Burns into the scrambling code generator of Dahlman in order to generate secondary scrambling codes which are different from the primary scrambling codes.

Dahlman further teaches a method of generating primary and secondary scrambling codes by shifting (clocking) shift registers (column 4, lines 64-67, column 5, lines 1-5). However, the combination of Dahlman and Burns does not clearly teach shifting the n th primary scrambling code by m times to generate a secondary scrambling code.

AAPA teaches shifting the n th primary scrambling code by m times to generate an initial value of an m -th secondary scrambling code [page 4, line 17-page 5, line 15 and figures 2 and 3]. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to employ the teachings of AAPA within the system of Dahlman-Burn in order to increase efficiency of the system.

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12. As per claims 5, 9 and 10, Dahlman further teaches the apparatus, wherein the first shift register comprises an 18 bit register (figure 4, unit 202), in which a value obtained after a binary addition of an output of a 0-th one of the 18 bits to an output of a 7-th one of the 18 bits is fed back to a 17-th one of the 18 bits (figure 4).

13. As per claims 6, 11, and 12, Dahlman further teaches the apparatus, wherein the second shift register comprises an 18 bit register (figure 4, unit 204), in which a value obtained after a binary addition of outputs from a 0-th, 5-th, 7-th, and 10-th one of the 18 bits is fed back to a 17-th one of the 18 bits (figure 4).

14. As per claim 8, Burns further teaches the apparatus, wherein the register output and the second register output are combined using binary addition, and the second register output and the masking output are combined using binary addition (column 8, lines 34-44).

15. As per claims 22 and 23, AAPA further teaches the method wherein the primary scrambling code and the secondary scrambling code are generated concurrently [page 4, line 17-page 5, line 15].

16. Claims 17, 18 and 25 are rejected under 35 U.S.C 103 (a) as being unpatentable over Dahlman et al. (hereinafter Dahlman) (U.S. Patent No. 6,339,646 B1) in view of AAPA and further in view of TSGR1#6(99)915, "TSG-RAN Working Group 1 meeting # 5", Helsinki, Finland, July 13-16, 1999 (hereinafter referred to as Tsg-Ran).

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17. As per claims 17, 18 and 25, Dahlman-AAPA teaches a forward multiple scrambling code generating apparatus as applied above [see claim 14]. Dahlman-AAPA is silent on the number of primary scrambling codes, where N is 512 and M is 16. However, TSG-RAN teaches a multiple a code generating apparatus, including generating codes consisting of scrambling codes 1...512 [see TSG-RAN, options 1 and 2]. Therefore it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to select scrambling codes where N is 512 and M is 16 as suggested by TSG-RAN and modify Dahlman-AAPA in order to generate scrambling codes by selecting scrambling codes from different combination of scrambling code sets.

18. Claims 4-12 are rejected by 35 U.S.C 103(a) as being unpatentable over TSGR1#6(99)915, "TSG-RAN Working Group 1 meeting # 5", Helsinki, Finland, July 13-16, 1999 (hereinafter referred to as Tsg-Ran) in view of Applicant's own Admitted Prior Art (hereinafter AAPA).

19. As per claim 4, Tsg-Ran teaches a forward multiple scrambling code generating apparatus, comprising:

a first shift register, that outputs data for the generation of a primary scrambling code (figures 5, shift register 1, and outputs from register 1 to circle plus) ;

a second shift register, that outputs data for the generation of the primary scrambling code and a secondary scrambling code (figure 1, shift register 2, and outputs from register 2 to 1st and 2nd circle plus that output primary and secondary scrambling codes);

a masking function unit, which receives respective outputs from the first shift register, (figure 5, masking function units, and outputs from register 1 and register 2 to the masking function units), and performs a masking function for the received data to output data for the

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generation of the secondary scrambling code (figure 5, masking function unit), wherein the primary scrambling code is generated by performing a binary addition of the output from the second shift register to an output from the first shift register (figure 5, outputs from register 1 and register 2 combine in the circle plus and output primary scrambling code), and the secondary scrambling code is generated by performing a binary addition of the output from the masking function unit to the output from the second shift register (figure 1, outputs from register 2 and masking unit combine in the circle plus and output secondary scrambling code).

Tsg-Ran teaches an 18 bit shift registers having data outputs (figure 5, outputs from shift registers 1 and 2). However, Tsg-Ran does not clearly teach registers shifting bits in response to input of a clock. AAPA teaches shifting the n th primary scrambling code by m times to generate an initial value of an m -th secondary scrambling code [page 4, line 17-page 5, line 15 and figures 2 and 3]. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to employ the teachings of AAPA within the system of Tsg-Ran in order to increase efficiency of the system.

20. As per claim 5, Tsg-Ran further teaches the apparatus, wherein the first shift register comprises an 18 bit register, in which a value obtained after a binary addition of an output of a 0-th one of the 18 bits to an output of a 7-th one of the 18 bits is fed back to a 17-th one of the 18 bits (figure 5, 0th and 7th bit of register 1 are logically combined in the circle plus and output of circle plus is feed back to the 17th bit).

21. As per claim 6, Tsg-Ran further teaches the apparatus, wherein the second shift register comprises an 18 bit register, in which a value obtained after a binary addition of outputs from a 0-th, 5-th, 7-th, and 10-th one of the 18 bits is fed back to a 17-th one of the 18 bits

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(figure 5, 0th, 5th, 7th and 10th bit of register 2 are logically combined in the circle plus and output of circle plus is feed back to the 17th bit).

22. As per claim 7, Tsg-Ran teaches a code generating apparatus, comprising:

a first shift register, which outputs a first register output (figures 5, shift register 1, and outputs from register 1 to circle plus) ;

a second shift register, which outputs a second register output (figure 5, shift register 2, and output from register 2 to circle plus); and

a masking, function unit, coupled to receive the first and second register outputs, and output a masking output (figure 5, masking function units, and outputs from register 1 and register 2 to the masking function units), wherein the first register output and the second register output are combined to generate a primary scrambling code (figure 5, outputs from register 1 and register 2 combine in the circle plus and output primary scrambling code), and the second register output and the masking output are combined to generate a secondary scrambling code (figure 1, outputs from register 2 and masking unit combine in the circle plus and output secondary scrambling code). Tsg-Ran teaches an 18 bit shift registers having data outputs (figure 5, outputs from shift registers 1 and 2). However, Tsg-Ran does not clearly teach registers shifting bits in response to input of a clock. AAPA teaches shifting the nth primary scrambling code by m times to generate an initial value of an m-th secondary scrambling code [page 4, line 17-page 5, line 15 and figures 2 and 3]. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to employ the teachings of AAPA within the system of Tsg-Ran in order to increase efficiency of the system.

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23. As per claim 8, Tsg-Ran further teaches the apparatus, wherein the first register output and the second register output are combined using binary addition and output primary scrambling code (figure 5, outputs from register 1 and register 2 combine in the circle plus (binary addition logical symbol), and output from circle plus), and the second register output and the masking output are combined using binary addition (figure 1, outputs from register 2 and masking unit combine in the circle plus (binary addition logical symbol), and output secondary scrambling code).

24. As per claim 9, Tsg-Ran further teaches the apparatus, wherein the first register output is generated by logically combining selected bits of the first shift register and feeding a result back to a prescribed bit of the first shift register (figure 5, 0th and 7th bit of register 1 are logically combined in the circle plus and output of circle plus is feed back to the 17th bit).

25. As per claim 10, Tsg-Ran further teaches the apparatus, wherein the first shift register comprises an 18 bit register, and wherein the selected bits comprise a 0-th and seventh one of the 18 bits and the prescribed bit is a 17-th one of the 18 bits (figure 5, 0th and 7th bit of register 1 are logically combined in the circle plus and output of circle plus is feed back to the 17th bit).

26. As per claim 11, Tsg-Ran further teaches the apparatus, wherein the second register output is generated by logically combining selected bits of the second shift register and feeding a result back to a prescribed bit of the second shift register (figure 5, 0th, 5th, 7th and 10th bit of register 2 are logically combined in the circle plus and output of circle plus is feed back to the 17th bit).

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27. As per claim 12, Tsg-Ran further teaches the apparatus, wherein the second shift register comprises an 18 bit register, and wherein the selected bits comprise a 0-th, 5-th, 7-th, and 10-th one of the 18 bits, and the prescribed bit comprises a 17-th one of the 18 bits (figure 5, 0th, 5th, 7th and 10th bit of register 2 are logically combined in the circle plus and output of circle plus is feed back to the 17th bit).

Allowable Subject Matter

28. Claim 16 is objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

Conclusion

29. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Beemnet W. Dada whose telephone number is (571) 272-3847. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Friday (9:00 am - 5:30 pm).

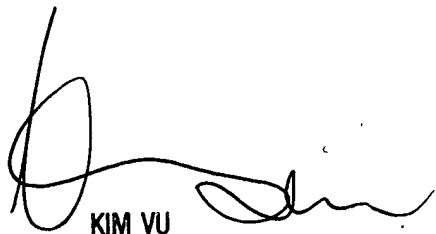
If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Kim Y. Vu can be reached on (571) 272-3859. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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Beemnet W Dada

February 3, 2007



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